

3/076/62/036/006/003/011
B117/B138

Effect of ionizing ...

cribed in I. Besides the chromatographic determination of butane, also the products of its partial oxidation (peroxides and aldehydes) were also studied polarographically. Experimental conditions: initial pressure of the butane - air mixture = 613 mm Hg; temperature = 185 - 257°C. The temperature dependence of the reaction rate was recorded at two radiation intensities ($1.2 \cdot 10^{15}$ and $2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ev/cm³.sec). As in I, the main parameters of the reaction kinetics were determined from experimental curves, using the equations suggested by M. I. Semenov (O nekotorykh problemakh khimicheskoy kinetiki (Some problems of chemical kinetics) Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1954) for ramified chain reactions. It was found that the effective activation energy E_{eff} decreased and the number of initial active centers n_0 and the ramification factor β increase as radiation intensity rose. This is consistent with the previously determined dependence of these parameters on the intensity of the electron beam. Accelerated accumulation of peroxides and aldehydes was found with rising intensity of the electron beam. Examination of their concentration as a function of this intensity showed that they decompose under the action of electrons. The amount of decomposing peroxides was proportional to the radiation intensity. The

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Effect of ionizing ...

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decomposition of aldehydes is more complicated, and they are assumed to play a less significant part in chain ramification. Summary: The greater ramification of the chain at high radiation intensity cannot only be due to the formation of initial active centers, but also to the radiative decomposition, which causes a degenerate ramification. Further research is needed for the problem of whether the decomposition of peroxides and aldehydes is due to direct absorption of radiation energy only, or whether the energy may be transferred their molecules by collision with ions or excited nitrogen molecules. The kinetic phenomena observed are assumed to be related to a direct or indirect effect of radiation on intermediate products. There are 6 figures. X

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova, Moskva
(Physicochemical Scientific Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov,
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1960

Card 3/3

S/844/62/000/000/059/129
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Slavinskaya, N. A., Kamenetskaya, S. A., Pshezhetskiy,
S. Ya. and Zhitneva, G. P.

TITLE: A study of the kinetics of the chain oxidation of butane
in the vapor phase, under the action of fast electrons

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-
mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,
353-356

TEXT: Kinetics of the aerial oxidation of gaseous butane were stu-
died under steady irradiation with fast electrons (the energy ab-
sorbed by the gas ρ being 0.6, 1.2 or 2.4×10^{16} ev/cm³.sec) at
613 - 640 mm Hg and between 185 and 257°C, to elucidate the mechan-
ism of such reactions. The intermediate oxidation products were
estimated polarographically, the unchanged butane chromatographi-
cally, and the reaction rate was followed by the increase in pres-
sure, Δp . The log Δp /time plots were linear in all cases, as pre-
dicted by the kinetic equations derived for branched-chain mecha-

Card 1/2

A study of the kinetics ...

S/844/62/000/000/059/129
D204/D307

nisms by N. N. Semenov. Both the initial number of active centers, n_0 , and a parameter characterizing the extent of chain-branching increased linearly with increasing intensity of irradiation, whilst the effective activation energy was decreased. A mathematical treatment is presented, showing that the rates of oxidation of hydrocarbons under constant irradiation may be described by branched-chain kinetic equations, the actual parameters being a function of the irradiation intensity. The relative increase in n_0 under the action of irradiation was comparatively lower at higher temperatures. The effect of radiation on chain-branching is ascribed to the action of the irradiation on intermediate oxidation products (aldehydes and peroxides); these products were shown to decompose in proportion to the duration of irradiation. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute im: L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/2

SLAVINSKAYA, N.A.; ZHITNEVA, G.P.; KAMENETSKAYA, S.A.; PSHEZHETSKIY, S. Ya.

Effect of ionized radiation on the kinetics of butane oxidation. Part. 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.6:1293-1298 Je'62
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

L 17711-63
RM/NW/JD

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC Pc-4/Pr-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3004063

S/0076/63/037/007/1549/1556

70
69

AUTHORS: Slavinskaya, N. A.; Gribova, Ye. I.; Demidova, G. G.; Kamenetskaya, S. A.; Pahezhetkiy, S. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of ozone²¹ on the kinetics of butane⁷ oxidation

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 7, 1963, 1549-1556

TOPIC TAGS: ozone, butane, oxygen

ABSTRACT: The effect of ozone on the kinetics of butane oxidation with oxygen has been investigated. In a previous experiment, an investigation was made of the effect of ozone on the critical ignition point of some hydrocarbons. Ozone accelerates the reaction, shortens the induction period, lowers the effective activation energy, and increases chain branching. The effect of ozone is mainly associated with the facilitation of the generation of the initial active centers. Its effect on the butane oxidation kinetics is in agreement with the experimental data obtained previously with the ignition of butane-oxygen mixtures. During the oxidation of butane with ozone at an elevated temperature, the main reaction is the decomposition of ozone and the reaction of butane with the atomic oxygen resulting from the above decomposition: $C_4H_{10} + O_3 \rightarrow C_4H_9O + H_2O$. Orig. art. has:

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Card

L 17711-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004063

13 figures, 2 tables and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. P. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical
institute)

SUBMITTED: 21Jul62

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 004

Curd 2/2

L 55110-65 | EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(b)/EPR/EWP(e) Pr-l/
 Ps-l/Pu-l WW/DM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5014541

UR/0089/65/018/005/0492/0496

AUTHOR: Zhitneva, G. P.; Pshezhetskiy, S. Ya.; Slavinskaya, N. A.; Kamenetskaya, S. A.

TITLE: Reaction kinetics and the steady state in the system $\text{CO}_2\text{--CO--C}$ under the influence of fast electrons

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 492-496

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide coolant, ¹⁹uranium graphite reactor, carbon dioxide reaction, reaction kinetics

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the reaction between carbon dioxide and carbon under the influence of ionizing radiation is of interest in connection with the use of CO_2 as a reactor coolant. In view of the lack of adequate published data on this reaction, the authors present a report of a study on the kinetics and the general laws governing the establishment of the steady state in the system $\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{CO}$. The radiation was simulated by fast electrons (200 keV) from an electron accelerator with an extracted beam. The temperature was varied from 25 to 400C, and the pressure from 200 to 600 mm Hg. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014541

absorbed energy was 3.0×10^{15} eV/cm³sec, and the current was 100 μ A. The reaction vessel was heated electrically. The results show that the rate of the decomposition of CO₂ in the presence of carbon is independent of the concentration of CO₂, whereas the rate of decomposition of the CO is proportional to its concentration. The activation energy of both reactions is close to zero. The decomposition rate of both CO₂ and CO depends linearly on the intensity of radiation. The stationary concentration of CO which is established in the system after prolonged irradiation, does not depend on the intensity of radiation or on the temperature of the reaction zone, but depends on the surface of the carbon, as ascertained by tests with graphite bars and with powdered graphite. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 4 formulas, and 4 tables. [02]

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13 May 64

EN L: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4024

Card 2/2

SLAVINSKAYA, N. P.

5448 Slavinskaya, N. P. Oborudovaniye kabineta tekhniki bezopasnosti. (M.) Metallurgizdat, 1954. 8 s. s ill. 22 sm. (VIsPS. Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-t okhrany truda. V pomoshch'profektivu pri zaklyuchenii kollektivnykh dogovorov, soglasheniy po okhrane truda i pri planirovani meropriyatiy po okhrane truda). 1000 ekz. B.is.—Avt. ukazan na z-y s.—(55-1195)
658.283.0018

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' , Vol. 1, 1955

· SLAVINSKAYA, N.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Training workers in repairing equipment in metallurgical plants.
Bezop. truda v prom. 5 no.3:13-14 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo
soveta profsoyuzov.
(Metallurgical plants--Equipment and supplies--Maintenance and repair)

Slavinskaya, R. A.

7
/ Decomposition of ethyl nitrate under the influence of strong acids. R. A. Slavinskaya (Kazakh State Univ., Alma-Ata). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 27, 814-8 (1957). Viscosity-compu. diagrams are shown for $\text{SnCl}_4\text{-EtONO}_2$ system at 0° , 10° and 20° ; the system is nonconductive. The viscosity isotherms are convex toward the property axis, indicative of interaction of the components. Heating a mixt. of 0.05 mole SnCl_4 and 0.1 mole EtONO_2 above 20° resulted in color changes and evolution of NO and NO_2 with rapid rise in temp. to $120\text{-}20^\circ$; the reaction has an induction period which varies with the temp. level of the initial mixt. At lower temps. NO predominates in the off-gases, while at higher temps. NO and NO_2 are both present in large amts. The liquid products contain some EtOAc and AcOH . Nitration of C_6H_6 with EtONO_2 in the presence of SnCl_4 at 80° gave 38% PhNO_2 . Decompn. of EtONO_2 by concd. H_2SO_4 begins at $23\text{-}4^\circ$, with rapid rise in temp., showing an induction period behavior similar to the above described; NO , NO_2 and CO_2 are evolved, and the products include HCO_2H and some HCO_2Et ; nitration of C_6H_6 by EtONO_2 in presence of H_2SO_4 at 78° gave 12% PhNO_2 . EtONO_2 and HNO_3 (d. 1.52) react at above 40° with relatively little heat evolution; the reaction yields NO , NO_2 and CO_2 . If the N oxides in HNO_3 are preliminarily destroyed by urea, EtONO_2 is not decompd. by this acid even at 88° . Hence HNO_3 per se does not decomp. EtONO_2 . G. M. Kosolapoff

3
1-4E4j
1-4E52

11

RM

7
 Nitration of readily nitrated aromatic compounds. B. A. Slavinskaya. Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 27, 1160-7(1957).
 To 7.5 g. PhOH and 10 ml. EtONO₂ was added over 7 min. at 16° 5.6 ml. HNO₃ in 75 ml. EtONO₂ (HNO₃ used in the reaction was obtained by double distn. of com. HNO₃ with 1 vol. H₂SO₄ and was then blown with dry air; its constants were d. 1.517-1.520). After 2 hrs. at 18° the mixt. was poured into H₂O and yielded 4.6 g. o-O₂NC₆H₄OH, 2.8 g. p-isomer, and 3.38 g. 2,4-(O₂N)₂C₆H₃OH. Decreasing the amt. of HNO₃ reduced the yield of the dinitro compd. to 0 and tended to increase the relative yield of the p-isomer. Similar reaction of o-O₂NC₆H₄OH gave the 2,4-dinitro deriv. in yields which steadily increased with increasing amt. of HNO₃ used; higher temp. favored this reaction substantially, and at 8 wt.-% HNO₃ in the mixt. at 18° 6% dinitro deriv. was formed in 2 hrs.; p-O₂NC₆H₄OH gave 100% dinitro deriv. at these conditions. Similar nitration of phenetole gave o- and p-nitro derivs. the yield becoming constant at 38% with 6 wt.-% HNO₃ in the mixt. Similar nitration of C₆H₅ gave about 80% max. yield of 1-nitro deriv. with 20 or more wt.-% HNO₃ in the charge. AcNHPh failed to be nitrated under these conditions.

G. M. Kosolapoff

PM

SLAVINSKAYA, V.

1
 Derivatives of benzofuran and benzodifuran. V. Grin-
 steins and V. Slavinskaya. *Latvijas Valsts Univ. Kim. Fak. Zinātniskie Raksti* 22, No. 6, 119-27(1958).—Resorcinol and benzoin melted together then treated with 73% H_2SO_4 and the mass extd. with H_2O and EtOH gave either 2,3,5,6-tetraphenylbenzo[1,2-b,5,4-b']difuran (I) or 2,3,6,7-tetraphenylbenzo[1,2-b,4,5-b']difuran (II), needles m. 217-18°, which with AcOH and HNO_3 gave a yellow cryst. compd., not m. below 270°. Analyses showed that, depending upon the amt. of HNO_3 used, 1 or more NO_2 groups were substituted in the mol. Replacing in the above reaction the resorcinol by hydroquinone gave either II or 1,2,7,8-tetraphenylbenzo[1,2-b,4,3-b']difuran (III), needles, m. 287°. From the same mixt. could be isolated small amts. of 2,3-diphenyl-5-hydroxybenzo[b]furan (IIIa). Nitration of II or III with HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 gave no identifiable compd. *p*-Benzoquinone with $AcCH_3COEt$ and $ZnCl_2$ in Me_2CO gave needles of 2,6,3,7- $Me_2(EtO_2C)_2$ analog (IV) of II, which with EtOH and $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$ gave the 2,6,3,7- $Me_2(H_2NNHCO)_2$ analog, does not m. below 270°. If in the reaction for the prepn. of IV the ratio between the reactants was changed (less quinone), the product was the 2,3- $Me(EtO_2C)_2$ analog (V) of IIIa. IV was always formed also, but the V could be easily sepd., m. 137-8°, did not furnish a hydrazide. *p*-Quinone, CH_3Ac , and $ZnCl_2$ in Me_2CO gave acicular crystals of the 1,2- $MeAc$ analog of IIIa, m. 236-7°; 1,4-nitrophenylhydrazone, m. 270°. Werner Jacobson

3
 2 May
 4E2C (j)
 4E3C

AUTHORS: Lomakina, G.G., Tolmachev, V.N.,
Shimanskaya, M.V., Slavinskaya, V.A. 32-24-6-13/44

TITLE: News in Brief (Korotkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 6, p. 694 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: G.G. Lomakina and V.N. Tolmachev of Khar'kov State University (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) recommend the application of acid chromium dark-blue as a coloring agent for colorimetric determinations of magnesium- and aluminum alloys. Together with magnesium this coloring agent forms a colored complex of the composition MgR_2 . The most sensitive reaction is attained with $pH = 9.5 - 10.5$, in which case the relative error is $0.5 - 3.5\%$, and sensitivity increases with an increased purity of the coloring agent. The calibration curves can be plotted according to solutions of magnesium chloride of etalon samples of aluminum alloys.

M.V. Shimanskaya and V.A. Slavinskaya of the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Latvisskoy SSR) suggested a method of photolorimetric quantitative determination of

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News in Brief

32-24-6-13/44

furfurol in the presence of aliphatic aldehydes of carboxylic acids. The well-known reaction between furfurole and acetic acid aniline is used and the method of investigation developed by Ponomarev is employed on this occasion. After reaction lasting 1^h45' at 15° between a sodium chloride-, acetic acid-, and aniline solution with furfurole, the solution is colorimetrized on a photocolormeter FEK-M with a green light filter. The weight-limit ratios between furfurole and formic- and maleic acid, formaldehyde and acetic aldehyde which do not act upon the optical density of the coloring of the compound of furfurole with acetic acid aniline are determined.

1. Magnesium--Determination
2. Aluminum alloys--Determination
3. Colorimetry
4. Furfurals--Quantitative analysis

Card 2/2

SHIMANSKAYA, Mariya Vladislavovna; ~~SLAVINSKAYA~~, Valentina Aleksandrovna;
GILLER, S.A., akademik, red.; DYMARSKAYA, O., red.; LEMBERGA, A.,
tekhn. red.

[Analysis of furfurole] Analiticheskoe opredeleniye furfurola. Riga,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 182 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki (for Giller)
(Furaldehyde)

SLAVINSKAYA, V.A.; GULEVSKIY, E.K.; SHIMANSKAYA, M.V.; GILLER, S.A.;
IOFFE, I.I.

Kinetics of furfurole catalytic oxidation. Kin.i kat. 3
no.2:276-281 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latvyskoy SSR, Riga i
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley imeni K.Ye.Voroshilova, Moskva.
(Furaldehyde) (Maleic anhydride) (Catalysts)

IOFFE, I.I.; KAMENEVA, L.S.: SLAVINSKAYA, V.A.

Kinetics of heterogeneous catalytic processes inhibited by a side reaction product. Kin. i kat. 6 no.2:333-335 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley i Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latvyskoy SSR.

33575
S/194/61/000/012/075/097
D273/D301

The influence of ultrasound ...

chemical bonding depends on molecular weight and structure of the molecule. A formula is given for the velocity of solution of colloids under the action of ultrasound. The Schmidt cavitation role leads to interaction of polymers and cavitation bubbles. According to Mark, the depolymerization step depends on the strength of the covalent bonds, the structure of the particle and the inter-molecular frictional force. In accordance with the new view the mechanism of the effect is very complicated. Nowadays, it is considered that the decisive role in depolymerization is played by cavitation. The nature and the role of cavitation in chemical processes are explained. It is established that the velocity of a chemical reaction (particularly endothermic ones) is determined by a thermal action of the ultrasound. Heating of a liquid delays depolymerization, slackens the solubility of gases in a liquid, and consequently does not permit cavitation to take place. The increase of external pressure also slows down the process. There is a limit of depolymerization which cannot be exceeded in any way. The time taken to determine the degree of depolymerization is inversely proportional to the intensity of the ultrasound and to the degree of

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S/194/61/000/012/075/097

D273/0301

The influence of ultrasound ...

depolymerization of the resulting chemical bonding, and directly proportional to the concentration of the solution. The dependence of physico-chemical processes on the frequency of the ultrasound and of its intensity can be reversible or non-reversible. The reversible transformation of a gel into a sol in gelatine is explained by a weakening of intermolecular Van der Waals forces and consequently the intermolecular lattice is altered. It is restored by Brownian movements when the action of the ultrasound is stopped. The action of ultrasound on solutions of several albumens and amino-acids is described. The degree of structural change of albumen depends on the mode of the ultrasonic action and on its type according to Boyd's theory, the particles of various albumens possess different energy potentials. Therefore, corresponding ultrasonic actions can change the structure of certain albumens and not that of others. On this is based the knowledge of albumens, the secretion of hormones, ferments, genes, the destruction of viruses. The action of ultrasound on aqueous solutions of egg albumin, histidine and gelatine is described. Amino-acids which dissolve and do not dissolve under the action of ultrasound are named. Clarification

X

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33575

S/194/61/000/012/075/097
D273/D301

The influence of ultrasound ...

is given of the in vitro ultrasonic investigation of serum albumen **CB** (SB) of human and animal albumen. There is an enumeration of factors which influence the degree and character of the change in SB during sounding in vitro. It is noticed that α - and β -globulins are the more sensitive to ultrasound. The sounding in vitro of human SB organisms is accompanied by a decrease in α - and β -globulins and by an increase in γ -globulins. The in vitro sounding of animal SB changes its physico-chemical and immuno-chemical properties. Attention is drawn to the differences in effectiveness of thermal and ultrasonic actions. The in vitro sounding of human organisms even in therapeutic doses, causes destruction of plasmic albumen. Under the action of ultrasound, cellular and plasmic albumen are dehydrated, the walls of the cells become permeable. The in vivo and in vitro sounding of tissue albumen leads to a breaking of its synthesis. Factors are included, on which the breaking effect of ultrasound depends. The physiological change of tissues placed in an ultrasonic field, is caused not only by the consequential breaking of synthesis, but also for thixotropic reasons. Above all,

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33575

S/194/61/000/012/075/097

The influence of ultrasound

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651310011-2"

solutions of albumens of various organs and tissues lose their polarographic activity under the action of ultrasound following the destruction or chipping of the polarographic active groups. The action of ultrasound on ferments is considered. The ultrasonic in-activation of ferments is recalled. It is noted that the process of ultrasonic destruction of ferments can influence the addition course of chemical bonding. The action of ultrasound on the viruses of tobacco mosaic, poliomyelitis and rabies, is given. 4 figures. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 5/5

SLAVINSKI, Z.

Production of plastic materials in Poland. p. 419.

NOVA TECHNIKA. (Ceskoslovenska vedecky-technicke spolecnost) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, No. 9, (September) 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

uncl.

SLAVINSKIY, A. B. and ROZENBERG, L. D.

"The Effect of the mean Coefficient of Sound Absorption on the Level of Sound",
Part I, Journal of Technical Physics, USSR, 19, p 1634, 1940

SLAVENSKIY, A. B.

"Measurements of the Directional Properties on the Bar Carried out with a Denny,"
Dok. M., 26, No. 6, 1940. Mbr. Kiev Inst., Motion-Picture Engineers, -1940-.

SLAVINSKIY, A. G.

2

10336
S/081/62/000/005/083/112
B162/3101

11 9700
AUTHORS:

Papok, K. K., Zarubin, A. P., Zuseva, B. S., Danilin, V. P.,
Zakharov, G. V., Kuznetsov Ye. G. Slavinskiy, A. G.

TITLE:

Set of methods for evaluating the effects of additives on the
operating properties of motor oils

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 528-529,
abstract 5M216 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam".
M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 254-263)

TEXT: It is proposed that the operating properties of motor oils
containing additives be evaluated by a series of laboratory methods
consisting of 3 groups: (1) micromethods (total consumption of oil, 10 ml),
(2) tests on R33 (PZV) and R33 (PZZ) apparatus (total consumption of oil,
0.5 l) and (3) tests on the IT9-5 (IT9-5) and IT9-3 (IT9-3) single
cylinder engines (total consumption of oil, 2.5 l). The first group
covers determination of: thermooxidizing stability and coefficient of
lacquer formation POCT 4953-49 (GOST 4953-49) and POCT 9352-60 (GOST 9352-
60)), motor volatility, active fraction and tendency to form lacquer

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2

S/081/62/000/005/083/112
3162/3101

Set of methods ...

(GOST 5737-53 (GOST 5737-53)), thin-layer evaporation of the oil
(GOST 8674-58 (GOST 8674-58)), critical lacquer formation temperature
(method described) and the scale-forming properties by evaporating 0.2 g
of oil in an aluminum cup at 400°C until a carbon residue is formed
(method described). On the PZV apparatus, they evaluate the washing
properties of the oil according to GOST 5726-52 (GOST 5726-52) and the
emulsifying properties (method described). In the test on the PZZ
apparatus the oil is mixed with air and circulated at 150°C through a cell
with lead and copper plates, and after 2 hrs circulation the corrosion of
the lead plates is determined, the sediment in the oil on diluting with
isooctane and the evaporation of the oil during the test (method described).
On the IT9-5 engine primary motor tests are carried out by the NII GSM-20
method for 20 hrs, evaluating the formation of lacquer on the piston and
the corrosion properties of the oil from the loss in weight of the lead
plates in the cell through which the working oil circulates. On the IT9-3
engine the scale-forming capacity of the oil is evaluated by the PZI
(method described), by which the quantity of scale on aluminum surfaces

Card 2/3

2

S/081/62/000/005/083/112
B162/B101

Set of methods ...

in the precombustion chamber of the engine is determined, the oil being added in a quantity of 3% to the fuel (TS-1 (TS-1) or white spirit) and 4 five-minute tests being carried out for each oil sample. The results of the evaluation of oils with different additives using these methods are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 3/3

MALAKHOVSKIY, Ye.I., inzh.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.; SLAVINSKIY, A.K., inzh.

Transverse differential protection system using semiconductor
elements in parallel 110-220 kv. lines. Energ. i elektrotekh.
prom. no.4:12-15 O-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SINEL'NIKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; SLAVINSKIY, A.K., inzh.

Increasing the delay of a transistorized time relay. Priboro-
stroenie no.5:8-11 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

SLAVINSKIY, B.N.

Study of induction motors with a ferromagnetic copper-plated
rotor in braking mode. Elektrichestvo no.12:44-46 D '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.

WILSON, A. G.; WILSON, A. G.

refractive index as dependent on temperature and concentration
for aqueous solutions of some inorganic substance. Krist.
min. no. 2:53-61 1963. (R.R. 17:7)

KRASNOPOYASVOSKIY, S.; SLAVINSKIY, D., starshiy agronom-entomolog

Using hydrocyanic acid for controlling cereal pests at grain elevators and flour mills of Kharkov Province. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.5:21 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Khar'kovskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov (for Krasnopoyasovskiy). 2. Khar'kovskoya upravleniye khleboproduktov (for Slavinskiy).

(Hydrocyanic acid) (Grain-Diseases and pests)

SLAVINSKIY, David Mikhaylovich; OSKANYAN, Mamikon Manukovich; MATVEYEV,
Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; IVANITS, Konstantin Yakovlevich;
LISHNEVSKIY, Mikhail Isaakovich; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., inzhener,
vedushchiy redaktor; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Pressure furnaces in oil refining] Topki pod davleniem v
neftepererabotke. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo نفت. i
gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 130 p. (MIRA 10:7)
(Furnaces) (Petroleum--Refining)

SOV/65-585-4/14

AUTHOR: ~~Slavinskiy, D. M.~~

TITLE: The Performance of a Combustion Chamber Under Pressure.
(O rabote topok pod davleniyem).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr. 5.
pp. 17 - 24. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: During the investigations of the basic conditions of the working of combustion chambers under pressure, it was found that it is advantageous to use spray burners for liquid fuels which induce slowing-down of the reaction and make it possible to increase the heat liberation per unit volume of combustion space. The consumption of water vapour for spraying liquid fuels in the spray burners under pressure represents 0.4 - 0.6 kg/kg of fuel; in this case, the pressure of the vapour has to exceed the compression in the combustion chamber by 2 - 4 atms. To achieve complete combustion of the fuel the temperature regime of the combustion process must be taken into account. Optimum combustion temperatures during complete atomisation of the fuel were between 900° - 1800°C. This temperature is maintained by carrying out the process in the presence of excess air. The absolute coefficient of excess air in different combustion chambers varies between $\alpha = 1.2 - 2.0$.

Card 1/3

sov/65-58-5-4/14

The Performance of a Combustion Chamber Under Pressure.

The amount of excess air depends on the characteristics of the spray burners and the properties of the gas. At normal excess air, combustion is complete, and the presence of free oxygen in the combustion products does not exceed 0.1 - 0.3%. On the basis of these investigations it was possible to determine various defects in industrial combustion chambers, ^{which are} under pressure from the generator and the heater for the inert gas. Fig.1 shows the construction of a vertical combustion chamber and of the spray burner respectively, and Figs. 2 and 3 the gas spray burners respectively. To lower the combustion temperature to 1700°C, the fuel gas is stabilised with inert gases (nitrogen, CO₂). Table 1 gives data on the combustion chamber - generator and the heater for the inert gas in four different plants; Table 2 - results of approximate calculation on the composition of the combusted gas and actual parameters. Ways of increasing the efficiency of blending and combustion in the combustion chamber - generator and in the heater for the inert gas are discussed. Characteristics of combustion chambers used in petroleum refineries in the USSR and abroad are compared in Table 3; Table 4 - the required

Card 2/3

The Performance of a Combustion Chamber Under Pressure. SOV/65-35-54/14

volumes of the combustion chambers of gas turbine plants as calculated by Kuznetsov. The compression in the combustion chamber was calculated to reach a value of 12×10^6 Kilogram Calorie/m²/hour. There are 4 Tables and 3 Figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

SLAVINSKIY, D.M.; ORLOV, D.I.

Intensification of the process of the AVT still assembly at the
Syzran' Petroleum Refinery. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5 no.12:
50-55 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Giproneftezavod.

(Syzran'--Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

SOROKIN, N.I.; SLAVINSKIY, D.M.

Atmospheric-vacuum pipe still unit high production capacity. Khim.i
tekh. topl.i masel 6 no.2:1-5 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Giproneftezavod.

(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)

SLAVINSKIY, D.M.; KABANOV, A.F.

Separation of ethylbenzene from xylene isomers by continuous
"extrasharp" rectification and low temperature crystallization.
Khim. prom. no.10:735-741 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

SLAVINSKIY, D.M.

Inert gas generator of simplified construction. Nefteper. i nefte-
khim. no.5:40-11 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu neftepere-
rabatyvayushchikh zavodov.

L 36292-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5010438

UR/0065/64/000/010/006/0013

AUTHOR: Slavinskiy, D. M.; Luzhanskaya, T. G.

TITLE: Installations for the closer fractionation of broad cuts of straight-run gasoline\\

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 10, 1964, 6-13

TOPIC TAGS: distillation, kerosene, gasoline, petroleum refining\\ equipment, petroleum refining

ABSTRACT: Technical data are given on the operation of four industrial distillation units for the separation of broad gasoline fractions into narrower fractions in combination with the recovery of a kerosene fraction forming the distillation residue. Consideration of these data indicated that deficient separation resulted because unstabilized feed containing petroleum gases was used (some gasoline was carried off with the gases and burned in furnaces). Overlapping of the boiling points of fractions was found to occur - this is ascribed in part to the presence of gas and in part to an inadequate rate of refluxing. Under the circumstances, it is held that the fractionation of broad gasoline cuts should be reviewed. The authors point out, however, that distillation of stabilized broad cuts will

Card 1/2

L 36292-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010438

result in a low yield of fractions boiling below 62° and in the 62-85° range,
as compared with their potential yield, because the content of these fractions
in the feed will be low.

Orig. art. has 4 figures and 7 tables. 0

ASSOCIATION: Giproftezavody

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2 JO

SLAVINSKIY, D.M.

Gas-fractionation unit for catalytic reforming. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no.3:34-37 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu neftepererabatyvayushchikh zavodov.

SLAVINSKIY, D.M.

Operation of an azeotropic distillation unit. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no.4:17-20 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu neftepererabaty-
vayushchikh zavodov.

PETLYUK, F.B.; PLATONOV, V.M.; SLAVINSKIY, D.M.

Thermodynamic optimum method for the separation of multicomponent mixtures. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:206-211 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

SLAVINSKIY, D.M.; LUZHANSKAYA, T.G.

Selection of a flow chart for precision rectification of ~~straight~~
run stock. Khim.i tekhn.topl. i masel 10 no.1:7-9 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu neftepererabatyva-
yushchikh zavodov.

SLAVINSKIY, D.M.; LEBEDEVA, S.P.

Depentanizer for gasoline fractions. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no.5:48-50 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu neftepererabatyvayushchikh zavodov.

SLAVINSKIY, M.P., professor, doktor [deceased]; FILIN, N.A., professor,
doktor, retsenzent; SHPICHINETSKIY, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
retsenzent; ROGEL'BERG, I.L., inzhener, retsenzent; SAMSONOV, G.V.,
redaktor; KAMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Physical and chemical properties of elements] Fiziko-khimicheskie
svoistva elementov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po
chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1952. 763 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Chemistry, Metallurgic) (Chemical elements)

S/188/60/000/03/02/008
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Kanavets, V. I., Slavinskiy, O. K.

TITLE: The Influence Exerted by the Primary Velocity Spread Upon
the Grouping of Electrons in a Klystron³⁵ (a Frequency-
multiplier)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 3, fizika,
astronomiya, 1960, No. 3, pp. 13 - 23

TEXT: An expression is found in kinematic approximation for the
harmonics in the electron stream in a klystron (a frequency-multiplier)
taking in consideration the primary velocity spread and neglecting the
effect of the space charge. On the basis of the estimate of the extent of
the velocity spread carried out in the first part, formula (10) is
derived in the second part for the n-th harmonic current. From this
formula, formula (15) is obtained, which may be used for the calculations.
In the third and fourth parts, the results obtained for a large and a
small velocity spread are represented in form of diagrams. In the last
part, the effect of the change in the interaction of the flux and the

Card 1/2

✓C

The Influence Exerted by the Primary Velocity
Spread Upon the Grouping of Electrons in a
Klystron (a Frequency-multiplier)

S/188/60/000/03/02/008
B019/B056

modulating field on the flux cross section is investigated. It is found in this connection that, by decreasing the amplitude of the higher harmonic, the velocity spread exerts considerable influence upon electron grouping. The authors are of the opinion that velocity spread must be taken into account in an investigation of the operation of a multiplier in the millimeter- and also in the centimeter range. The diagrams given offer the possibility of estimating the influence exerted by velocity spread and the flight angle upon the higher harmonics. It is recommended for the millimeter range to use a laminar flux, a cathode with homogeneous emission, and a modulating system with an electron interaction that is constant over the cross section. The authors thank V. M. Lopukhin for valuable advice. There are 6 figures and 12 references: 5 Soviet, 2 French, 3 American, and 2 British.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiotekhniki (Chair of Radio-engineering) ✓C

SUBMITTED: September 3, 1959

Card 2/2

TATISHCHEV, S.V., prof.; SLAVINSKIY, V.A., inzh.; SHISHIN, I.I., inzh

Improvement of the main sections of a furnace with a ~~sh~~abblar plank.
Energetik 10 no.2:5-6 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Furnaces)

MEL'NICHUK, S.P.; SLATVINSKIY, V.A.

State of the functional indices of external respiration in initial clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis and their dynamics under the effect of health resort therapy in Kislovodsk. Kardiologiya 4 no.6:51-56 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kislovodskaya kardiologicheskaya klinika imeni V.I.Lenina Pyatigorskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (direktor - kand.med.nauk Ye.A.Kamenskiy).

TATISHCHEV, S.V., prof.; SLAVINSKIY, V.A., Inzh.

Operation of S.V. Tatishchev's fuel spray and layer combustion
chamber in a boiler with 20 ton/hour evaporative capacity. Energetik
12 no.7:1-5 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SLAVINSKIY, V.I.

Establishing the grade of merchandise according to the coloring of the footwear. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 7 no.3:29-30 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Karagandinskoy obuvnoy fabriki.

25 (5), 8 (2)

AUTHOR: Slavinskiy, V. L., Engineer

SOV/119-59-4-3/18

TITLE: A Digital Recorder for Time-pulse Signals (Tsifrovyy registrator vremya-impul'snykh signalov)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 7 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a multipoint digital recorder is described which has been developed in the Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (MEI) (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) for time-pulse systems. These systems, the "Dispatcherskiy raport" and the "Tsentrrotekhnika" are intended for remote measurements and for centralized control purposes. The values of the parameters are printed on an uniform percentage scale as unit or decadic digits. There is no limitation to the number of parameters which can be printed. The accuracy of recording is primarily determined by the discreteness of the values coming from the transducer converter. This allows for an average statistical error of 0.5%. The accuracy of conversion is independent of the frequency of the power supply. Equations specifying the duration of the measuring pulse and the operation of the transducer converter (built into the recorder) are written down. The main

Card 1/2

A Digital Recorder for Time-pulse Signals

SOV/119-59-4-3/18

component parts of the device are the transducer (decoder) of the time-pulse signals, the unit for the storing of supplementary data and the printing device. The structure and the principle of operation of these main component parts are briefly described. The Soviet Telegraph apparatus ST-35 which has been supplemented by a relay unit and by an electromagnetic selector, is used as a printer. Finally the time relations are derived. There are 4 figures, and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

S/115/63/000/004/007/011
E140/E435

AUTHOR: Slavinskiy, V.L.

TITLE: A method for functional transformation with digital representation in scanning systems

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.4, 1963, 35-37

TEXT: The author describes the well-known biased-diode non-linear voltage converter for use in an analog-digital converter. The functional variation of output potential is used to modulate the frequency of a pulse generator. There are 4 figures.

Card 1/1

TEMNIKOV, F.Ye.; SLAVINSKIY, V.L.

Digital representation of measured magnitudes in case of a
zonal control. Izv. tekhn. no.6:30-33 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electronic instruments)

SLAVINSKIY, V.L.

Digital representation of measured values in scanning systems.
Izm. tekhn. no.8:47-49 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 51853-65 EWT(d)/EWP(y)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) Pf-4

ACCESSION NR: AR4046567

S/0271/64/000/008/A019/A019
62.5:658.562

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 8A135

AUTHOR: Kovalev, L. P.; Slavinskiy, V. L.; Temnikov, F. Ye.; Mudrov, V. P. 20
B

TITLE: Equipment of the supervisory center of "Tsentrrotekhnika" system

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 52, 1963, 117-123

TOPIC TAGS: industrial automatic control, supervisory control

TRANSLATION: A supervisory (plant-type) center¹⁴ (SC) is intended for collecting and processing production information. Each typical SC benchboard can serve up to 500 control points. A parallel-series method of scanning is used: five groups are scanned simultaneously with a successive scanning of 100 points in each group. Thus, each benchboard covers five plant departments. The SC block diagram comprises the following functional units: a central scanning unit, a sensor switching unit, a parameter-number indicator, a digital display device, a digital recording device, and a deviation-signalling device. The system functions as follows: the central scanning unit feeds to the binary-code-scanning line a periodic sequence of code words; in the time interval between two scanning periods the unit produces pulses

Card 1/2

L 51853-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4046567

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for controlling the sensor-switching unit. The latter switches the sensors and also provides addresses for the information by means of the parameter-number indicator. The digital display unit and digital recording unit present, in the decimal form, the information about parameter deviations. Further processing of this information takes place in a central computer into which the information is introduced by a binary code; to form the full value of the parameter in absolute units, the set value, the scale, and the nonlinearity characteristic are also fed to the computer. The deviation signalling device comprises five sections, one for each department, each section having two incandescent lamps with different filters. The deviation upward is signaled by a red light, downward, by green; when the parameter is within its proper limits, no light is visible. The structure and principles of operation of the main units are described in detail. Principal transistorized circuits are given for some typical units. A sketch of the construction of "Tsentrtekhnika-3" SC unit is shown. Three illustrations. Bibliography: 1 title.

SUB CODE: DP, IE

ENCL: 00

LL
Card 2/2

L 00013-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BE/GG

ACCESSION NR: AR5008447

UR/0271/65/000/002/A042/A042
62-52:681.142.621

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika.
Svodnyy tom, Abs. 2A255

AUTHOR: Slavinskiy, V. L. 44, 55

TITLE: Centralized functional conversion of data

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 52, 1963, 163-179

TOPIC TAGS: functional data conversion, data processing 16C, 44, 55

TRANSLATION: Problems are discussed of the functional conversion of data obtained from nonlinear-characteristic sources for linear digital presentation. These methods of forming the realizing function are considered: a method of linear-step approximation, a method of equal-quantum approximation, a method of linear-piecewise approximation, and a method of equal-discrete approximation. The existing solutions are reviewed, and some varieties of the above methods are considered. Corresponding block diagrams are shown. Figs. 7. Bibl. 7.

SUB CODE: DP, MA
Card 1/1 *mlr*

ENCL: 00

ACC NR: AP6021429

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0029/0029

INVENTORS: Temnikov, F. Ye.; Slavinskiy, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for shaping the electric pulses of a variable repetition frequency as a function of the magnitudes of the two master direct current voltages. Class 21, No. 182192

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 29

TOPIC TAGS: pulse shaper, sweep generator, frequency control

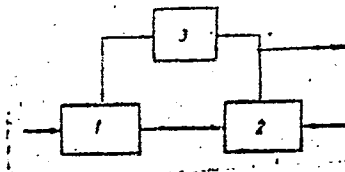
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for shaping the electric pulses of a variable repetition frequency as a function of the magnitudes of the two master direct current voltages. This is done by controlling the amplitude of the output sweep voltage of the integrator, the steepness of which depends on the control voltage. The design simplifies the shaping process. The first master voltage is integrated, and the amplitude of the output sweep voltage of this integrated first master voltage is compared with the second control voltage. At the moment when these voltages are equal, a discharge of the integrator sweep to zero is produced (see Fig. 1). When this is achieved, a new cycle starts up. During the discharge, the output pulses are shaped. The lengths of the output pulses are equal to the discharge time, and the repetition period of the output pulses is equal to the sweep cycle.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.373.024.083

ACC NR: AP6021429

Fig. 1. 1 - integrator; 2 - zero-unit of the two comparison operations; 3 - discharge switch



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr64

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6021430

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0029/0030

INVENTORS: Temnikov, F. Ye.; Slavinskiy, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pulse generator with controllable repetition frequency. Class 21, No. 182193

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 29-30

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, pulse shaper

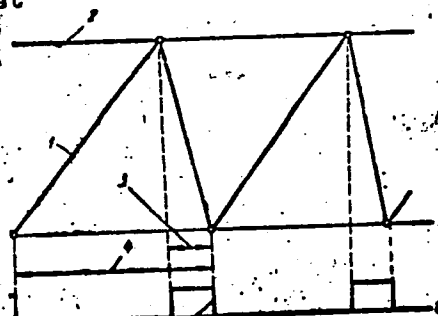
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a pulse generator with controllable repetition frequency, containing an integrator and a cutoff switch. The slope of the integrator output voltage depends on the magnitude of the controlling voltage supplied at the input. The switch shorts the integrator output at the moment a command signal is supplied to it. To increase the accuracy of controlling the output frequency from two controlling dc voltages, the generator has a null unit with two comparison operations. One input of the null unit is connected to the integrator output, and the other to the source of the second controlling voltage. The output of the null unit is connected to the cutoff switch and serves as the generator output (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.373.024.083

ACC NR: AP6021430

Fig. 1. 1 - integrator output sweep voltage from first controlling voltage; 2 - second controlling voltage; 3 - cutoff time; 4 - sweep cycle; 5 - output pulses



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr64

Card 2/2

SLAVINSKIY, V.M.; KASHANSKIY, N.A., red.; SAMOLETOVA, A.V., tekhn.
red.

[This has been accomplished in the fourth year of the
seven-year plan] Eto sdelano v chetvertom godu semiletki.
Donetsk, Donetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 74 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

Slavinskiy, Yu

107-12-31/46

AUTHOR: Kozinskiy, V. and Slavinskiy, Yu. (Kiyev)

TITLE: A Lineless Raster (Besstrochnyy rastr)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr12, p. 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of a simple 22-mc oscillator used for the vertical blurring of each tv screen line. About 3 cycles of the 22-mc frequency cover each element of the picture. It is claimed that the slits between the lines are closed with no impairment to the definition of the picture. One 6П3С tube and a special additional deflecting system are used.

One figure in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich, inzh., KOSAKHIN, Viktor Petrovich, inzh.; SLAVINSKIY, Yu.F., inzh., retsenzent

[Operation and repair of television receivers] Eksploata-tsia i remont televizorov. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 205 p. (MIRA 18:4)

L 26034-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Pn-L/Pi-L/Feb

S/0286/64/000/020/0035/0035

ACCESSION NR: AP5006753

AUTHOR: Slavinskiy, Z. M.; Savinov, V. V.; Shekhodanov, M. P.; Ibragimov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Assembly head for automatic setting up of radio components with axial outlets for printed circuit boards. Class 21, No. 165896

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1964, 35

29
20
B

TOPIC TAGS: electronic component, automation, automation equipment

TRANSLATION: An assembly head for automatic setting up of radio components with axial outlets for printed circuit boards, containing a matrix and punch, inside of which is guides is installed a withdrawing device, differs in that (with the goal of an increase of the precision of assembly of radio components with an irregular geometrical form) the operational part of the matrix is given a cone-shaped form, and the inside of the withdrawing device arrangement is connected with it by means of a spring fork. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po elektronnoy tekhnike
(Organization of the State Committee on Electronic Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 1/1

YESAREV, G.I.; MINAYEV, K.Ye.; SLAVITSKAYA, N.N.

[Treatment of metal-cutting tools in a steam atmosphere]
Obrabotka instrumenta v atmosfere para. Riazan', Riazanskoee knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 14 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nachal'nik uchastka termicheskoy obrabotki Ryazanskogo zavoda tyazhelogo kuznechno-pressovogo oborudovaniya (for Yesarev).

GATSULAYEV, S.S.; KANASHUK, V.F.; REZNICHENKO, G.D.; SLAVITSKAYA, O.A.

Combined planning of the development of a ~~non~~-commercial gas field with a large gas-potential region. ~~Gas~~. Delo no.6:7-14 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Stavropol'skaya krayevaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza.

SLAVK, I.

"Sulfite Cooking of Viscose Cellulose. I.", P. 367, (CHEMICKE ZVESTI,
Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

HABAN, J.; SLAVKA, J.

A case of Sturge-Weber disease. Cesk. dermat. 37 no.2:92-95 Apr '62.
Cesk. dermat. 37 no.2:92-95 Apr '62.

1. Slovensky ustav pre doskolovanie lekarov, dermatovenorologicka
katedra, prednosta MUDr. L. Emanuel Ocne oddelenie OUNZ v Trencine,
prednosta MUDr. J. Slavka.
(ANGIOMATOSIS case reports)

L 27639-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6015119

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/66/000/002/0056/0059

AUTHOR: Dolezal, Vladimir (Doctor of medicine; Candidate of science); Slavka, Vladimir (Doctor of medicine); Luxa, Josef (Engineer); Rybak, Frantisek; Zemanova, Zdenka

ORG: Institute of Aviation Medicine, Prague (Ustav leteckeho zdravotnictvi); Research Institute of Psychiatrics, Balneology, and Climatology, Bratislava (Vyzkumny ustav pro fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii)

TITLE: Adaptive reaction of the organism to mountain altitudes of 1500—2000 m

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 2, 1966, 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: alpine physiology, human physiology, high altitude physiology, high altitude conditioning, physical stress

ABSTRACT: A group of 8 mountain climbers was observed for 6 days under physical stress in the Tatra Mountains at an altitude of 1500—2000 m. The tests were especially designed to study kidney reaction. The following substances were measured at 12-hour intervals: vanillylmandelic acid (3-methoxy-4-hydroxymandelic acid), ketosteroids, mucoproteins, eosinophile, and dehydroepiandrosterone. On the first day high secretion of ketosteroids and low secretion of vanillylmandelic acid were observed. A significant rise in vanillylmandelic acid occurred after the second day when the men had suffered a severe emotional disturbance (news of an accident). Significant changes were observed in the secretion of mucoproteins.. The highest

Card 1/3

UDC: 616-001.12-092.25

L 27639-66

ACC NR: AP6015119

0

values were registered the first day; a decrease was observed in the following days, and a sharp drop after return from the mountains. Eosinophile values did not change considerably during the 6-day stay in the mountains. Dehydroepiandrosteron was the

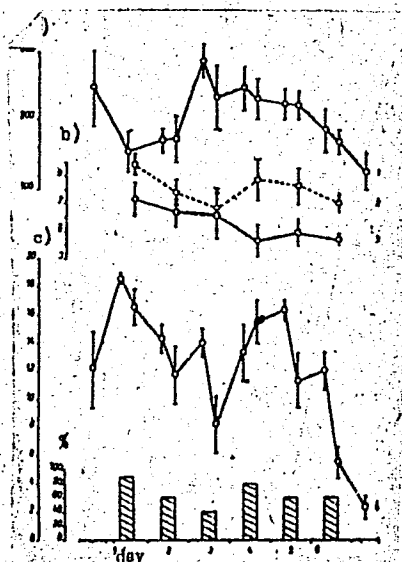


Fig. 1. Deposits of: 1) vanillyl-mandelic acid in microgram/hr in 12-hr portions of urine; 2) neutral 17-ketosteroids in mg/24 hr; 3) dehydroepiandrosterone in mg/24 hr; 4) units of mucoproteins in 12-hr portions of urine; 5) load in %. (The first and last values indicate the control figures taken before and after return from the mountains.)

a - Vanillylmandelic acid; b - 17-ketosteroids and dehydroepiandrosterone; c - mucoproteins.

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L 27639-66

ACC NR: AP6015119

only substance tested which was reduced without regard to physical or emotional stress (see Fig. 1). The authors conclude that dehydroepiandrosteron can be used as an index of the adaptability of the organism to altitude. A connection was established between the degree of physical stress and deposits of 17-ketosteroids and mucoproteins. Vanillylmandelic acid was found to be a highly sensitive indicator of emotional stress. Further research is indicated to learn how the organism adjusts to altitude when not under physical stress, and whether the process of adjustment can be shortened by repeated exposure to altitude. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables. [KS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 5002

Card 3/3 CC

SLOVAK

07/0060/00/000/002/0056/0059

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TITLE: Adaptive reaction of the organism to mountain altitudes of 1500—2000 m

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 2, 1966, 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: alpine physiology, human physiology, high altitude physiology, high altitude conditioning, physical stress

ABSTRACT: A group of 8 mountain climbers was observed for 6 days under physical stress in the Tatra Mountains at an altitude of 1500—2000 m. The tests were especially designed to study kidney reaction. The following substances were measured at 12-hour intervals: vanillylmandelic acid (3-methoxy-4-hydroxymandelic acid), ketosteroids, mucoproteins, eosinophils, and dehydroepiandrosterone. On the first day high secretion of ketosteroids and low secretion of vanillylmandelic acid were observed. A significant rise in vanillylmandelic acid occurred after the second day when the men had suffered a severe emotional disturbance (news of an accident). Significant changes were observed in the secretion of mucoproteins. The highest

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values were registered the first day; a decrease was observed in the following days, and a sharp drop after return from the mountains. Eosinophile values did not change considerably during the 6-day stay in the mountains. Dehydroepiandrosterone was the

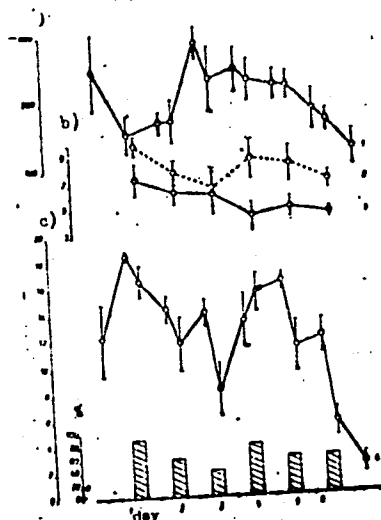


Fig. 1. Deposits of: 1) vanillyl-mandelic acid in microgram/hr in 12-hr portions of urine; 2) neutral 17-ketosteroids in mg/24 hr; 3) dehydroepiandrosterone in mg/24 hr; 4) units of mucoproteins in 12-hr portions of urine; 5) load in %. (The first and last values indicate the control figures taken before and after return from the mountains.)

a - Vanillylmandelic acid; b - 17-ketosteroids and dehydroepiandrosterone; c - mucoproteins.

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... substance tested which was reduced without regard to physical or emotional stress (see Fig. 1). The authors conclude that dehydroepiandrosterone can be used as an index of the adaptability of the organism to altitude. A connection was established between the degree of physical stress and deposits of 17-ketosteroids and mucoprotein. Vanillylmandelic acid was found to be a highly sensitive indicator of emotional stress. Further research is indicated to learn how the organism adjusts to altitude when not under physical stress, and whether the process of adjustment can be shortened by repeated exposure to altitude. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables. [rs

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poverkhnostnykh defektov metalla. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
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[Wholesale price list for high grade steel] Preiskurant optovykh
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lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1950. 383 p. [Microfilm]
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1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo metallurgicheskoy
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(Steel--Prices)

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(Steel--Metallography) (MLRA 8:3)

SHLIONSKIY, Mikhail Semenovich; AMCHISLAVSKIY, Natan Veniaminovich; SLAV-
KIN, V.S., redaktor; EVENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Advanced work methods for finishing metal] Peredovye metody ra-
boty pri zachistke metalla. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
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(Rolling mills)

LITOVCHENKO, Nikita Vasil'yevich; SLAVKIN, V.S., redaktor; VALOV, N.A.,
redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., ~~tekhnicheskii~~ redaktor.

[Hot rolling of thick and medium sheets] Goriachaia prokatka tolstykh
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(Rolling (Metalwork))

AMCHISLAVSKIY, Natan Veniaminovich; PAVLOVSKIY, Sergey Iosifovich;
SLAVKIN, V.S., redaktor; VALOV, N.A., redaktor izdatel'stva;
VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Finishing and grading of metals] Otdelka i sortirovka metalla.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1956. 151 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Metals--Finishing)

SHKFTEL', Naum Izrailevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SLAVKIN, V.S.,
redaktor; GOLYATKINA, A.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; BERLOV, A.P.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Production of calibrated and coldrolled steel] Proizvodstvo
kalibrovannoi i kholodnokatannoi stali. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 250 p.
(Steel-Metallurgy) (MLRA 9:9)

GUREVICH, David Yakovlevich; ~~SIANKIN, V.S.~~ redaktor; GOLYATKINA, A.G.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; PETROVA, N.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Principles of rolling] Osnovy prokatnogo proizvodstva. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1956. 254 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Rolling mills)

SECRET V. S.

(Card 2)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

AUTHOR: See table of contents

TITLE: Manual of Government Standards and Technical Specifications for Ferrous Metals (Spravochnik po gosudarstvennym standartam i tekhnicheskim usloviyam na chernyye metally)

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo literatury po chernoy i tsvetnoy metallurgii, Moscow, 1956, 567 pp., 14,500 copies.

ORIG. AGENCY: Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii SSSR

EDITORS: Matyushina, N. V.; Gordiyenko, V. K.; Editor of Publishing House: Rozentsveyg, YA. D.; Tech. Editor: Berlov, A. P.

PURPOSE: This manual was compiled for design engineers, technologist, economists and supply specialists to be used as an aid in selecting and ordering ferrous metals: foundry iron, conversion pig, ferroalloys and steel bars, sheet, shapes, and wire.

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Manual of Government Standards and Technical Specifications for Ferrous Metals (Cont.)

COVERAGE: This book contains data on the most widely-used structural shapes, listing the basic requirements for production and supply (chemical composition, mechanical properties, external characteristics, marking, and packing) as determined by the standards and technical specifications established as of October 1, 1956. The manual deals with general-purpose types, shapes, and grades used by the majority of consumers, and with special-purpose types used by a large number of consumers. It does not list steel types, shapes, and grades having a narrow application in farm-machinery construction, transportation-machinery construction, in tractor, automobile, and aircraft production, in the electrical industry, etc., or data on steels for metallurgical conversion (billets, rolling stock, scalps for pipes, draw-bench tubes, cylinder tubing, etc.). Shapes and sizes which were not in production by October 1, 1956, are listed separately.

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Manual of Government Standards and Technical Specifications for Ferrous Metals (Cont.)

Classification and Chemical Composition

27

Part II. Ordinary and High-quality Steel (A. S. Kaplan, G. N. Kharkovtsev
V. S. Slavkin, Ye. A. Yavnilovich)

I. Assortment:

A. Bars, Strips, Bands and Angles

1. Rounds

40

Ordinary and high-quality rounds (GOST 2590-51)

42

Rounds for coiled springs (GOST 7419-55)

42

Rounds for tools (GOST 1133-41)

42

Rounds for high-speed cutting tools (GOST 5650-51)

43

Rounds for files (GOST 5210-50)

44

Rounds for permanent magnets (GOST 6862-54)

44

AMCHISLAVSKIY, Natan Veniaminovich;; SLAVKIN, V.S., redaktor; GOLYATKINA, A.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; EVENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[The metal cutter in rolling mills; a textbook for the technical instruction of workers] Reschik metalla v prokatnykh tsekhakh; uchebnik dlia proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo obucheniia rabochikh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metal-lurgii, 1957. 124 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Metal cutting) (Rolling mills)

AUTHOR: Slavkin, v.S.

SCV/130-58-7-35/35

TITLE: "Removing Scale from the Surface of Metal" (Udalenkiye
okaliny s poverkhnosti metalla) New Book by N.P. Zhetvin,
F.S. Rakhovskaya and v.I. Ushakov. Published in 1957
by Metallurgizdat.

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, nr 7, p 48 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This is a review, on the whole favourable, of the
above book.

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1. Metals--Scale

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red.izd-va; KLEYMAN, M.R., tekhn.red.

[Operators of blooming mills; manual for training qualified
workers in plants] Val'tsovshchik obzhimnykh stanov; uchebnoe
posobie dlia podgotovki kvalifitsirovannykh rabochikh na pro-
izvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 147 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Forging)